

20702

S/120/61/000/001/040/062
E032/E11⁴

A Portable Accelerating Tube Incorporating an Ion Source for a Neutron Generator

an aperture through which positive ions are extracted. The magnetic field which is necessary to focus the ionizing electrons can be produced either by a permanent magnet or a solenoid. If a steel body is used, an electromagnet is preferable. A target is located in a massive copper holder so that the instrument can be used without forced cooling for a minimum of 5 to 6 hours. A special electrode in the form of a truncated cone is mounted on the target holder and prevents the occurrence of an avalanche discharge. The negative potential of this electrode is obtained by means of a bias resistor. The deuterium is stored in a special getter as indicated. The getter is made of titanium, or a mixture of zirconium and titanium. The deuterium is re-emitted when the getter is heated. It is re-absorbed when the getter is cooled down. The tube has the following characteristics: length 350-400 mm, diameter 35-40 mm, weight 500 g, maximum external pressure 15 atm, deuterium-store heating current 0.3-0.8 A, anode voltage in the ion gun

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S/120/61/000/001/040/062
E032/E114

A Portable Accelerating Tube Incorporating an Ion Source for a Neutron Generator

400 to 1000 V, magnetic field strength 600 oe, maximum accelerating voltage 70-110 kV. Three times as many neutrons can be obtained with this tube as with a Po-Be source. With a current at the target of 80 μ A, and an accelerating voltage of 110 kV, the neutron yield was 450 curie (\pm 30%).

There is 1 figure.

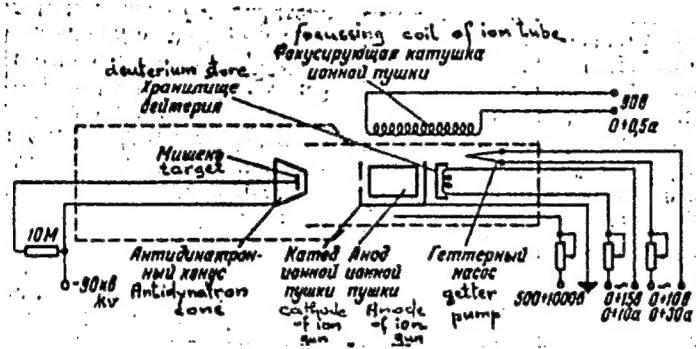
ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki
(Leningrad Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1960

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A Portable Accelerating Tube ,...,

20702

S/120/61/000/001/040/062
E032/E114

Figure

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722420019-4

AB, E.A.; ANDRIANOVA, G.M.; PLOTNIKOV, R.I.; KHUDOBINSKIY, L.P.

Universal accelerating tube. Vsp. rad. perfiz. no. 5.146.
141 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722420019-4"

KHUTSISHVILI, L. M.

AKSENOVA, A. S. and KHUTSISHVILI, L. M. "Paratyphiod infection of the 'Brealsu' type in monkeys", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauchSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 270-87, - Bibliog: p. 287.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnak 'nyki Statey', No. 22, 1949).

TAVADZE, F.N.; KHUTSISHVILI, N.L.

Use of Karadag natural gas for the cementation of steel. Trudy
Inst. met. AN Gruz. SSR vol. 13:71-74 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

L 36083-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI
ACC NR: AP6018110

IJP(c) JD/JG

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/56/041/001/0121/0128

AUTHORS: Tavadze, F. N. (Academician AN GruzSSR); Pirtskhalayshvili, V. A.; Nutsishvili, J. L.

41
39
B

ORG: Georgian Institute of Metallurgy (Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Influence of molybdenum, niobium, and tungsten on the structure and properties of nitrogen-containing austenitic chromium-manganese steels

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 41, no. 1, 1960, 121-128

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, austenite steel, chromium steel, manganese steel

ABSTRACT: The influence of molybdenum, niobium, and tungsten on the structure and mechanical properties of nitrogen-containing austenitic chromium-manganese steels containing 15% Cr and 16% Mn was investigated. The study supplements the results of D. N. Frey (New Alloys for Automobile Turbines (SAE Journal, 64, 8, 33, 1956). The experimental procedure was described earlier by F. N. Tavadze, V. A. Pirtskhalayshvili, and J. L. Nutsishvili (Vliyanie khroma na strukturu i svoystva azotosoderzhashchikh austenitnykh khromomargantsevых и khromomargantsvonikelevykh stalej. Soobshcheniya AN GSSR, XXIX: 3, 1965). The experimental results (presented in graphs and tables) show that the addition of 0.30 to 0.40% Ni and 1.00--1.50% Mo to 15% Cr + 16% Mn steel had the greatest strengthening effect. The structure of this steel

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L 36083-66

ACC NR: AP6018110

2

was fully austenitic. The strengthening of austenitic Cr-Mn steel due to the addition of Nb is associated with the formation of finely dispersed nitrides of niobium. The strengthening effect due to the addition of W is a maximum for a 1.5--2.0% addition of W and a nitrogen content of 0.45% N. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 7 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 011

LS

Card 2/2

L 18727-66 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EMP(t) IJP(c) JD/JU

ACC NR: AP6005092

SOURCE CODE: UR/ 0251/65/040/003/0635/0692

AUTHOR: Tavadze, P. N. (Academician AN GruzSSR); Pirtskhalashvili, V. A.;
Khutsishvili, N. L.44
B

ORG: Georgian Institute of Metallurgy (Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii)

18

TITLE: Effect of chromium on the structure and properties of nitrogen-containing austenitic chromium-manganese and chromium-manganese-nickel steels 27

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 3, 1965, 685-692

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, austenitic steel, nitrogen, plastic deformation, annealing, chromium steel, manganese steel

44/5

ABSTRACT: Specimens of specially melted alloys containing different proportions of technically pure Fe, electrolytic Cr (13.89-21.60%) and Mn (11.72-12.20%) and nitrided electrolytic Cr⁺ and Mn⁺ (with ~6% N) were hot-worked (annealing at 1200°C for 5 hr + immediate water quenching or cooling at room temperature over 24 hr) were tested for microhardness, hardness, electric resistance and deformation resistance. Microstructural examination and phase identification were based on the use of various etching agents. Findings: Cr-Mn steels containing 16% Mn, 16-18% Cr and 0.40-0.50% N display the highest deformation resistance at 700°C under a stress of 15 kg/mm². If the Cr content deviates from the 16-18% range, deformation resistance decreases

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L 18727-66

ACC NR: AP6005092

sharply owing to the decrease in the Cr concentration of the γ -solid solution, appearance of porosity in ingots, and formation of a ferritic component in the structure. Cr-Mn steels containing up to 15.50% Cr display a higher deformation resistance when in quenched state compared with annealed state, whereas for the steels containing from 15.50 to 21.50% Cr this picture is reversed. Such an effect of hot working is apparently attributable to the difference in the rates of the aging process in the steels with a Cr content below and above 15.50%. The hardness and microhardness of the investigated Cr-Mn and Cr-Mn-Ni (~3% Ni) steels in quenched state are markedly higher than in annealed state. This may be due to the special character of the aging of these steels or to the low-temperature metastable transformation. The change in the deformation resistance of Cr-Mn-Ni steel at 700°C as a function of the concentration of Cr indicates that deformation resistance sharply increases in the presence of Cr concentrations of up to 17% but does not change appreciably above that limit. The presence of N in austenitic Cr-Mn and Cr-Mn-Ni steels in an amount not below its solubility limit in the γ -solid solution and not above its solubility limit in the melts of these steels markedly enhances their deformation resistance under conditions of prolonged exposure to high temperatures and loads. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUER DATE: 05Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 21251K

ADAMIYA, Sh.A.; MATSKHONASHVILI, K.G.; KHUTSISHVILI, O.D.

Geology of Post-Paleogene volcanic continental formations in the
eastern part of southern Georgia. Trudy Geol.inst.AN Gruz.SSR.
Min. i petr. ser. 6:73-106 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Georgia--Geology)

KHUTSISHVILLI, Sh.Kh.

Rare case of stone migration in kidney stones. Vest. rent. i.rad.
37 no.2:69-70 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy goroda Ordzhonikidze.
(CALCULI, URINARY)

KHUTSISHVILI, T.S.

Evaluation of the degree of revascularization of the myocardium
with the help of X-ray contrast and luminescence studies. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.1;215-220 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii imeni
TSinamdzgvarishvili AMN SSSR, Tbilisi i Institut serdechno-
sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted Sept. 19, 1964.

BEREZOV, Yu. Ye., prof.; KHUTSISHVILI, T.S.

New method for the revascularization of the heart in experimental myocardial ischemia. Eksper. khir. i anest. no.1:11-15 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Sosudistoya otdeleniye (zav. -- prof. Yu.Ye. Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor -- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR, Moskva i Otdeleniye serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent Sh. K. Makharadze) Gruzinskogo instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii imeni M.D. Tsinamdzgvarishvili (direktor -- prof. I.V. Dzhavakhishvili) AMN SSSR, Tbilisi.

KHUTSISHVILI, T.S.

Auriculomyocardopexy as a means of revascularization of the heart.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 37 no. 3:717-723 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'nyy kardiologii imeni
TSinamdzgvarishvili AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi i Institut serdechno-
sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR, Moscow. Submitted August 14, 1964.

L 02432-67 EWT(d)/EWT(e)/EWP(f) W

ACC NR: AP6030624

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0120/0120

INVENTOR: Khutsiyev, A. I.; Morgulis, P. S.; Kaplan, V. I.

50
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of starting a gas-turbine supercharged four-cycle diesel engine.
Class 46, No. 185149. (Announced by the Kolomna Diesel Locomotive-Building Plant
im. V. V. Kuybyshev [Kolomenskiy tpe洛vozostroitel'nyy zavod])

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyy obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 120

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, supercharged engine, turbosupercharged engine, engine
starter system, GAS TURBINE ENGINE.

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method for starting a gas-turbine-supercharged diesel engine, in which the intake valve is activated by an auxiliary set of distributive cam plates. To improve the starting characteristics of the engine, the intake valve during the starting period is closed at each cycle when the piston is at BDC; when, however, rated engine output is achieved, the intake valve is closed when the crankshaft turns from BDC to angle of about 50°. [SA]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec63/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.436.12. .052-57

ACC NR: AP6032047

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/005/0096/0101

AUTHOR: Khutsiyev, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kaplan, V. I. (Engineer);
Pinskiy, F. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: An experimental study of thermal stresses in turbo-piston engines

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1966, 96-101

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stress, diesel engine, temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the thermal state of a new turbo-piston engine under engine accelerating conditions. The ChN 26/26 diesel engine was built by the Kolomna Locomotive Plant imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. The method for measuring the temperature of fixed and moving parts under engine operating conditions is described. This is done automatically at the manufacturing plant. Automatic temperature registration was done on EPP-09 electronic potentiometers. The recording error for these potentiometers does not exceed 0.5% of full scale. Thermal stresses of engine parts were calculated on the basis of the temperature measurement at characteristic points of working engine components. The results show that the piston top temperature does not exceed 260°C and is less than 145°C above the upper compression ring. This should make it possible to reduce oil cooling of the piston and increase the temperature above the upper com-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.43+621.438

ACC NR: AF6032047

pression ring to 180-200°C. This would mean increasing the temperature field by approximately 50°C. Maximum temperatures were recorded between the exhaust valves, reaching 380°C at 1200 rpm. Maximum temperature drops were also attained at 1200 rpm. The exhaust valve temperature led to a series of design revisions directed toward improving the cooling of the head between the exhaust valves. Improved heat cooling ensures reliable operation under racing conditions. The data in this study can be used for experimental work on finishing stress components of turbo-piston engines. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 24/ SUBM DATE: 14Sep64/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

KHUTSIYEV, A.I., aspirant

Rated and experimental determination of the supercharging
of four-stroke diesel engines at $P_2 = \text{constant}$. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:134-143 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
Baumana.

KHUTENYEV, A.I., assistant

Determining the parameter of the beginning of compression in a four-stroke supercharged engine. Izv.vya.zheb.zav.; mashinostro. no.7394-200 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskoye vyscheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

KHUTSKY, G.I.

SOV/124-58-5-5273 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 45 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khutskiy, G.I.

TITLE: Stage Interaction in Impulse-type Steam Turbines (Vzaimnoye vliyanie stupeney parovykh turbin aktivnogo tipa)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Belorussk. politekhn. in-t (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute), Minsk, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Belorussk. politekhn. in-t (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute), Minsk

1. Steam turbines--Performance 2. Steam turbines--Analysis

Card 1/1

8(6)

SOV/112-58-3-4495

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 31 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khutskiy, G. I.

TITLE: Utilization of Kinetic Energy in the Stages of Impulse-Type Steam Turbines
(Ispol'zovaniye kineticheskoy energii v stupenyakh parovykh turbin aktivnogo
tipa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot Belorussk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957,
Nr 61, pp 175-190

ABSTRACT: Tests were made on a 2-step experimental turbine with $D_r = 535$ mm;
 $l_{top} = 53$ mm. The stationary blades are of pressed construction and have a
geometrical angle $\alpha_1 = 14^\circ 30'$. Rotor blades have an impulse outline, their
inlet edge is rounded. The number $Re = 1.2 \times 10^5$. The degree of utilization
of the kinetic energy of the stream leaving rotor blades of the first stage has
been determined from comparison of the stream fields measured (by aero-
dynamic tubes) in the cross-sections immediately behind the first-stage rotor,

Card 1/2

8(6)

SOV/112-59-3-4495

Utilization of Kinetic Energy in the Stages of Impulse-Type Steam Turbines

with the stream fields measured at the end of the straight section of the inter-blade channel of the second-stage stationary blades. With no radial seal in the gap between the stages, 6-8% of the average kinetic energy behind the preceding stage is lost. Radial seal increases the degree of outlet-speed utilization. Experiments also were conducted with an increased axial gap between the stages, in order to investigate the possibility of using the outlet speed in the intermediate stages with regenerative steam extractions. The results of these tests have shown that, with an extraction of 4-8% of the total steam discharge through the turbine, the degree of kinetic-energy utilization remains the same as for the nonextracting stages.

I.D.L.

Card 2/2

124-58-9-9756

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khutskiy, G. I.

TITLE: Problems of the Interaction Between the Stages of Impulse-type Steam Turbines (Voprosy vzaimnogo vliyaniya stupeney parovykh turbin aktivnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Belorussk. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 67, pp 9-25

ABSTRACT: Presentation of the results of investigations on an experimental air turbine. The fundamental losses related with the nonuniformity of the velocity field downstream of a turbine stage are those occasioned by the equalization of the flow. The magnitude of these losses for a steam-turbine stage with untwisted blades constitutes 4-12% of the magnitude of the kinetic energy remaining below the runner. It appears that the velocity and pressure distribution along the height of the blade within the clearance between stages is influenced virtually by the immediately preceding stage only. The velocity profile in the wetted portion of a multistage turbine varies only little from one stage to the next. The author offers recommendations relative to the selection of the kinetic-

Card 1/2

124-58-9-9756

Problems of the Interaction Between the Stages of Impulse-type Steam Turbines

energy utilization coefficients for impulse-type intermediate stages $\mu = 0.75 - 1.0$ the magnitude of which is determinated by the magnitudes of the losses occasioned by the equalization of the flow and the losses caused by the peripherical-gap windage and packing. Tests of a group of partial stages have shown that the displacement of the active arc of a subsequent stage can be determined from the velocity diagrams with due account for the translation of the steam by the rotor, so that at the end of the active arc of each successive stage one open nozzle must be added.

A. I. Lochkarev

- 1. Steam turbines--Performance
- 2. Fluid flow--Effectiveness
- 3. Steam turbines--Test results

Card 2/2

KHUTSKIY, G. I.

10(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1308

Kirillov, Ivan Ivanovich, Rakhmiyel' Mordukhovich Yablonik, Lev Vasil'yevich Kartsev, Ivan Grigor'yevich Gogolev, Ryurik Vladimirovich Kuz'michev, Gennadiy Ivanovich Khutskiy, Rostislav Ivanovich D'yakonov, Viktor Dmitriyevich Pshenichnyy, and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Tereshkov

Aerodinamika prototchnoy chasti parovykh i gazovykh turbin (Aerodynamics of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 246 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Kirillov, I.I., Professor, Bryansk Institut of Transport Machine Building; Reviewer: Shubenko, L.A., Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Gerasimova, D.S.; Managing Ed. for Literature on General Technical and Transport Machine Building (Mashgiz): Ponomareva, K.A., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book was written for engineers working on the design,

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Aerodynamics of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas SOV/1308

manufacture and operation of steam and gas turbines. It may also be useful to students of special courses.

COVERAGE: The authors analyze physical phenomena connected with flow through the stages of impulse steam and gas turbines. They give the results of experimental investigation of stages with full and partial supply of the working medium. The basic results obtained are for high and medium-powered turbines. Results of the investigation of a new low-powered turbine are also given. Practical recommendations for the design of the flow passage area of steam and gas turbines are given, based on the investigation of effect of various design measures on the efficiency coefficient of stages. The investigation was made in the BITM (Bryansk Institute of Transport Machinery Building). The following sections were written by members of the Chair of Turbine Construction of the BITM: Professor I.I. Kirillov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 1, 2, 13, 16; Docent

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Aerodynamics of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas SOV/1308

R.M. Yablonik, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 9; I.I. Kirillov and R.M. Yablonik, paragraphs 3,4, 5; L.V. Kartsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 6,7, 19; L.V. Gogolev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraphs 10, 11; R.V. Kuz'michev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, paragraph 8; G.I. Khutskiy, Candidate of Technical Science, paragraphs 12, 14, 15; R.I. D'yakonov, paragraph 17; V.D. Pshenichnyy, Engineer of the Kirov Plant, paragraph 18; A.A. Tereshkov, Engineer of BITM, paragraph 20. The Leningrad Metal Plant, Khar'kov Turbine Plant, Kabush Turbine Plant and Leningrad-Kirov Plant contributed to the development of experimental works on turbines for BITM. The bibliography consists of 23 references, 22 of which are Soviet, and 1 is German.

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Aerodynamics of Steam and Gas Turbine Flow-Passage Areas SOV/1308

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

IS/ksv
3-17-59

Card 6/6

KHUTSKII, G. I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Change in the degree of reaction of a turbine stage in connection
with a deviation of $\frac{u}{c_1}$ from the calculated value. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
energ. no. 1:108-111 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:?)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steam turbines)

KHUTSKIY G.I.
HUTSKIY, A.I.; LEONKOV, A.M.; GEYLER, L.B.; SLEPYAN, Ya.Yu.; MOSHYEV, I.V.;
SOBOLEV, A.I.; TINYAKOV, N.A.; VOLKOV, N.P.; BOTVIINNIK, Ya.Ye.;
BARABANOV, M.Ye.; BRAZGOVKA, V.A.; PEKELIS, G.B.; KUZOVNIKOVA,
Ye.A.; KUZ'MIN, Yu.P.; SHIMKO, N.I.; PALLADIY, N.L.; KHUTSKIY, G.I.

G.I. Dobkin; obituary. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.4:128 Apr '58.
(Dobkin, Grigorii Izrailevich, 1892-1958) (MIRA 11:6)

STEPANCHUK, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of inertial resistance in gas pipes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
energ. no.5:88-90 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Gas flow)

SOV/96-59-9-11/22

AUTHOR: Khutskiy, G.I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)
TITLE: The Flow of Steam or Gas in the Gaps between Turbine
Stages when Small Amounts of Steam are Bled Off

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 63-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In turbine design it is commonly assumed that the bleeding of even quite a small amount of steam causes the kinetic energy of the flow to be entirely lost on transition from one stage to another. This question is important in the design of large turbines with a large number of regenerative tappings. Tests to study the influence of tappings on the stage efficiency were made on an experimental air turbine having two pressure stages with a tapping point between them. Details are given of the experimental conditions. Tests were made with three values of flow in the tapping equal to 8.6%, 13.5% and 17.8% of the total air flow through the turbine. The first conclusion reached is that since the amount of regenerative steam tapped is less than 8% of the steam flow through the turbine, the small amount of working substance tapped off from the flow part of the turbine causes practically no loss of kinetic energy in the main flow. Groups of stages

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SOV/96-59-9-11/22

The Flow of Steam or Gas in the Gaps between Turbine Stages when
Small Amounts of Steam are Bleed Off

were tested to verify this point; fields of vector velocities in the gap between turbine stages with different amounts of steam bleeding are given in Fig 1. Diagrams of the process of expansion of air in the two-stage experimental turbine are given in Fig 2; Fig 2a corresponding to utilisation of the kinetic energy of flow in the second stage, and Fig 2b to partial loss of kinetic energy by bleeding. The formulae used to calculate the efficiency are given. The test results, given in Fig 3, indicate that the efficiency of the group of stages is constant at 73.5%, irrespective of the amount of working substance bled off. This confirms the conclusion that bleeding small quantities of working substance such as are ordinarily used for regeneration does not, in practice, reduce the kinetic energy available to the later stages.

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SOV/96-59-9-11/22

The Flow of Steam or Gas in the Gaps between Turbine Stages when
Small Amounts of Steam are Bled Off

There are 3 figures, no tables, no references.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Byelorussian Polytechnical Institute)

Card 3/3

STEPANCHUK, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHUTSKIY, G.I., dotsent

Discussion on one heat theory. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ.
3 no.5:167-169 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Heat)

STUPANCHUK, V.F., dozent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KHUTAKIY, G.I., dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk

Letter to the editor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no. 12:117
D '60.
(Thermodynamics)

*26.2120*S/114/60/000/008/002/010
E194/E255

AUTHOR: Khutskiy, G. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Assessing the "Carry-Over" Coefficients of Outlet Velocity in Steam Turbine Flow-Path Design
PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960⁶, No. 8, pp. 11-14
TEXT: One of the principal losses in the discharge flow in stages with untwisted blades occurs in equalising the flow in the guide channels of each successive diaphragm. In calculating this loss the velocity distribution over the turbine wheel of the stage is first calculated by a method due to Professor I. I. Kirillov. An expression is given for the change in reaction along the blades, and expressions are derived for the absolute discharge velocities of flow from the channels of the runner. In order to determine the "carry-over" coefficient of the outlet velocity with the optimum velocity ratio, separate calculations are made of four losses. They are due to: (1) Twisting of the flow in the gap at the periphery of the blade; (2) extraction of part of the steam from the flow path of the turbine; (3) flow over the outside edges in the gap between the stages; and (4)

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E194/E255

Assessing the "Carry-Over" Coefficients of Outlet Velocity in
Steam Turbine Flow-Path Design

swirl of the flow in the gap between partial stages. The expression summatting these losses allows for spatial distribution of the flow structure in the turbine. Not all of these losses are always present. Two worked examples are then given of calculation of the "carry-over" coefficient of the outlet velocity. The first example relates to a stage with untwisted blades, given blade sizes, speeds, the main angles and other important characteristics. The velocity distribution is determined. The blade height is divided into ten sections and the radius and speed is determined for each; the losses are then calculated. The second example relates to a partial stage with untwisted blades with radial glands on the runner shrouds. The procedure for calculation is as before. The calculations show that for stages of given diameter and optimum velocity-ratio and the same relative height of blade, the value of the coefficient of the outlet velocity can vary widely. The loss of kinetic energy as the flow transfers from one stage to the next is most influenced by non-uniformity of the velocity field in the gap. This can be greatly

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Assessing the "Carry-Over" Coefficients of Outlet Velocity in Steam Turbine Flow-Path Design

reduced by using twisted blades. The method can also be used for stages with short blades but in this case the proportions of the various losses in the discharge flow may be different from those found in stages with long blades. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

✓C

Card 3/3

IEONKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; STEPANCHUK, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent; KIUTSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHAPOSHNIKOV,
Ye.K., inzh.

From the experience in the modernization of steam turbines. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.11:120-122 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steam turbines)

STEPANCHUK, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.-nauk, dotsent

"Gas supply" by E.Kh.Odel'skii. Reviewed by V.F.Stepanchuk and G.I.Khustskii. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.3:99-100 Mr '62. (MIKA 15:4)

(Gas, Natural) (Odel'skii, E. Kh.)

LEONKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent

Development of new methods in the theory of automatic control of
turbomachines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 5 no.5:128-129 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Automatic control) (Turbomachines)

LEONKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Automation of the start of a boiler-turbine block. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no. 4:70-76 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
teploenergeticheskikh ustanovok.
(Boilers) (Steam turbines) (Automatic control)

KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Algorithmation of a process of optimum control of a boiler
unit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.9:74-78 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)
1. Belrusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena
kafedroy teploenergeticheskikh ustavovok.

KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; RODZEVICH, V.A., inzh.

Optimal control of a condensing turbogenerator. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.2:100-104 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

VOLKOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LEONKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; KHUTSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Increase in the operational efficiency of PT-25-90 and T-25-
90 turbines. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no. 8:63-70
Ag '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena
kafedroy teploenergeticheskikh ust'anovok elektricheskikh
stantsiy.

ACC NR: AP7012396

SOURCE CODE: UR'0114/67/000/001/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Kantor, S. A. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Khutskiy, G. I. (Candidate of technical sciences; Docent)

ORG: none

TITLE: Feasibility of introducing new automatic control systems into thermoelectric power plants

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1967, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power plant, industrial automatic control, computer control system

SUB CODE: 13

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the application of computer-control systems in thermoelectric power plants. The requirements are considered as well as the advantages and difficulties implied. Such system would be called upon to: 1) automatically start up and shut down turbo-generators, boilers and intermediate-stage apparatus 2) optimize the mode of operation when the plant is running, 3) distribute the thermal and electric load among individual units, 4) automatically control the block of units during emergency conditions, 5) automatically reset individual regulators whenever the operating conditions change, 6) calculate the techno-economic indicators for all individual units.

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UDC: 621.311.22:62-52.001.36

0932 13/8

ACC NR: AP7012396

and for the entire plant. The authors divide all recently developed control systems into two classes: a) automatic systems which perform the functions 1) to 5) stated above and which contain computing and decision making devices with elements of logic, b) computing machines for information processing which, not provided with a feedback loop, are non-automatic but perform the function 6). The authors explain each of these functions in detail, pointing out how an automatic computing and decision making system will perform it. This type of system holds, in their opinion, the greatest promise at the present time and such a system, rather than being treated as an offshoot of an information processing computer, should receive priority in the current trends toward improving power plant operations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [OPRS: 40,450]

L 04494-67 JK

ACC NR: AP6033621

(4) SOURCE CODE: RU/0023/66/011/005/0431/0435

2

AUTHOR: Birzu, Alexandrina (Doctor); Besleaga, Virginia -- Beshlyaga, Virginia (Doctor); Zavate, Olga (Doctor); Hutu, I. (Doctor); Khutsu, I. (Doctor); Iluca, V. -- Iluka, V. (Technical assistant); Varlan, V. -- Vyrlan, V. (Technical assistant)

ORG: Institute of Hygiene, Iasi (Institutul de igiena)

17

B

TITLE: Rattus norvegicus as a pathogen carrierSOURCE: Microbiologia, parazitologia, epidemiologia, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 431-435

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, experiment animal, epidemiology, carrier state, pathogenic microbe

ABSTRACT: The state of pathogenic germs and conditioned pathogenic germ carriers were investigated in 106 rats captured in meat packing plants. It was found that 15.09% of the animals were carriers of S. enteritidis Gartner, and 1.8 % of S. typhimurium. Rats are carriers of conditioned pathogenic germs of the following genera and strains: 'Arizona,' Citrobacter, Aerobacter, and Enterococcus, with predominance of Str. faecalis in 74% of the cases. Of the examined animals, 8.5%

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L 04494-67

ACC NR: AP6033621

showed potentially entero pathogenic coli-like germs, of types O₁₂₅ B₁₅ and
O₁₂₆ B₁₆. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] *[W.A. SO]*

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08May65 / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 002 /
OTH REF: 004 /

Card 2/2 e of e

KHUVES, E.; KRYMOVA, N.

Proper scope of the communal review of the introduction
of the achievements of science and technology. Muk.-elev.
prom. 29 no.8:22-24 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti
i elevatorskogo khozyaystva (for Khunes), 2. Uchenyy sekretar'
TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-teknicheskogo obshchestva mukomol'noy i krupyanoy promyshlennosti i elevatorskogo khozyaystva (for Krymova).

30894. KHUVES, E.

Umelo ispol'zovat' vse sredstva mekhanizatsii. (Zadach i zagotovit. punktov). Zagotovki s.-kh. produktov, 1949, No. 1, s. 26-28.

KHUVKS, E., inzhener.

Full mechanization of heavy physical work at the grain centers and depots of the All-Union Office for Storage and Distribution of Grain. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.1:4-6 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:?)

1. Vsesoyuznoye ob'yedineniye Zagotzerno.
(Loading and unloading) (Conveying machinery)

ZHOGOLEV, Yevgeniy Savel'yevich; VOLOSHIN, Vasiliy Ivanovich; KHUVES, E.S., inzh.
redakter; KRIVYAKIN, B.I., redakter; GOLUBEKOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskij
redakter.

[Repairing transportation equipment at procurement points] Rement
transportnogo oborudovaniia na zagotovitel'nykh punktakh. Pod red. E.S.
Khuves. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhnicheskikh i ekonomicheskikh lit-ry po vek-
presam zagotovok, 1955. 135 p. (MIRA 9-5)
(Agricultural machinery--Repairing)

KHUVES, E., inzhener.

For high quality and timely repair work at grain procurement stations. Muk.-elev.prom.22 no.3:10-12 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo otdela Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya Zagotzerno.
(Grain-handling machinery--Maintenance and repair)(Grain elevators)

KHUVES, E., inzh.

Be decisive in raising the standards and improving the utilization
of grain elevator equipment. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.11:8-10 N '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tehnicheskoye upravleniye Gosudarstvennogo
komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khleboproduktam.
(Grain elevators--Equipment and supplies)

BARDYSHEV, G.M.; BERLIN, I.Z.; VAYNSHTOK, M.Z.; LEVIN, S.I.; PAVLOV, V.N.;
FUSHKANTSEV, B.N.; SAMOCHETOV, V.F.; SEMENOV, M.G.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya.;
KHUVES, E.S., inzh.; EMANUEL', T.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, K.P., inzh., red.
[deceased]; DENISENKOVA, L.M., red.; D'YACHENKO, V.M., red.; SAVEL'YEV,
Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical handbook for workers in the grain-elevator industry] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik rabotnika elevatorskoi promyshlennosti. Pod obshchey red. Grigor'eva K.P. i Khuvesa E.S. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam khleboproduktov. Pt.1. 1960. 339 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Grain elevators)

BLIDMAN, A.O., otv. red.; KHUVES, E.S., otv. red.; GOLUBEVA, I.A.,
red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Recent development in the mechanization, processing, and
storage of grain] Novoe v mekhanizatsii, obrabotke i khra-
nenii zerna; tematicheskii sbornik. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1962. 86 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizhenij narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.
Pavil'on "Khraneniye i pererabotka zerna."
(Grain handling)

BENDERSKIY, Shulim Kel'manovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHUVES, E.S.,
red.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, T.N., red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Z.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Overall mechanization of grain and earcorn handling at
grain-receiving stations] Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya ra-
bot s zernom i pochatkami kukuruzy na khlebopriemykh
punktakh. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1963. 104 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

IVANOV, A.I.; LEYKIN, A.Ya.; KHUVES, E.S.; CHERNYY, M.S.;
KLEYMAN, L.M., red.

[Machines for overall mechanization of grain loading and
unloading operations] Mashiny dlja kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii
pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh rabot s zernom. Moskva, Kolos,
1964. 230 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

KHUVES, Ya.E.; MALIN, M.K.; DENISOVA, A.V.

Gas phase separation of fluorine during oxygen flash roasting of
copper concentrates. TSvet. met. 38 no.9:31-35 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

CHISTYAKOV, A.I., inzh.; KHUVIN, L.A., inzh.

Automatic system for feeding phosphate into the feed water
of boilers. Energetik 11 no.3:10-11 Mr '63.

(Boilers) (Feed water) (MIRA 16:4)

KHUVYES, E. J. I SHINKARYENKO, N. V.

30486

Pogruzka I vygruzka zyerna na nyebol' shikh punktakh. Myeaniztsiya
trudojemkikh I tyazyelykh rabot, 1949, No 9, S. 16-19.

SO: Letopis' No. 34

KHUVES, Ye.
KHUVES, Ye., inzhener.

Problems in supplying storage points with equipment. Muk.-elev.
21 no.2:4-6 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedineniye Zagotzerno.
(Grain handling)

KHUZIN, R.Sh.

Catching and protecting the polar bear. Priroda 49 no.10:54-56 0
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii im. N.M. Knipovicha (PINRO), Murmansk.
(Arctic regions--Bears)

KHUZIN, R.Sh., YABLOKOV, A.V.

Some features of the functioning of the digestive tract in the
hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*) during its feeding on milk.
Zool. zhur. 42 no.8:1273-1275 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Polar Research Institute of Marine Fishery Management and
Oceanography, Murmansk and Institute of Animal Morphology
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Greenland Sea--Seals (Animals))
(Digestive organs--Mammals)

KHUZIN, R.Sh.

Outlook for the development of beluga fisheries in the European north. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.12:133-137 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Russia, Northern--White whale)

16-3100
AUTHOR: Khuzurbazar, M. Sh.

80077
S/020/60/131/06/011/071

TITLE: The Multiplicative Groups of a Division Ring

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 131, No. 6,
pp. 1268-1271

TEXT: Let K be an associative noncommutative division ring; let Z be the center of K ; K^* the multiplicative group of all elements of K different from zero; Z^* the center of K^* .

Theorem 1: K^* is not locally nilpotent. Every locally nilpotent normal subgroup of K^* is contained in Z^* . The factor group K^*/Z^* possesses no nontrivial locally nilpotent normal subgroups.

Theorem 2: Z^* is a primary normal subgroup of K^* ; K^*/Z^* is a primary group.

The definition of the normal subgroups and groups is due to K. K. Shchukin (Ref.8).

The author mentions B. J. Plotkin; he thanks Professor A.G. Kurosh. X

Card 1/2

AKZURMAZAI, B.Sh.

Theory of multiplicative groups of bodies. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 127
no. 1; 42-44 Mr-Ap '61. (N.I.: 14:2)

Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.
(Groups, Theory of)

KHURURIS, S. P.

Role of blood circulation insufficiency in the transition of epidemic hepatitis in children into a chronic form. Sber. nauch. trud. TashGMI 22:1974-202 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

I. Kafedra gosпитальной педиатрии (зав. кафедрой - проф. Л.С. Абакандрова) Ташкентского государственного медицинского института.

TOPALKAROVYEV, A.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHVADAGIANI, T.Sh., gornyy inzh.

Magnetoelastic instruments to study manifestations of rock pressure. Ugol' 35 no.2:36-39 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN Gruzinskoy SSR,
(Rock pressure--Testing) (Magnetic instruments)

KHVAGEN, Li

Methods of sewage disinfection in hospitals. Trudy ISOMI 26:231-242
'56. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Kafedra komunal'noy gigiyeny Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Zav. kafedroy - prof.

P.K. Aggeyev,

(HOSPITALS,

sewage disinfect. (Rus))

(SEWAGE,

disinfect. in hosp. (Rus))

(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS,

sewage disinfect. in hosp. (Rus))

TSITOVIDCH, Igor' Sergeyevich; VAVULO, Vasiliy Andreyevich; KHVAL',
Boris Nikolayevich; GLINKIN, P.P., red.; MORGUNOVA, G.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Gear wheels of motor vehicles and tractors; design] Zubchaste kolesa avtomobilei i traktorov; proektirovaniye i raschet.
Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya BSSR, 1962. 394 p.

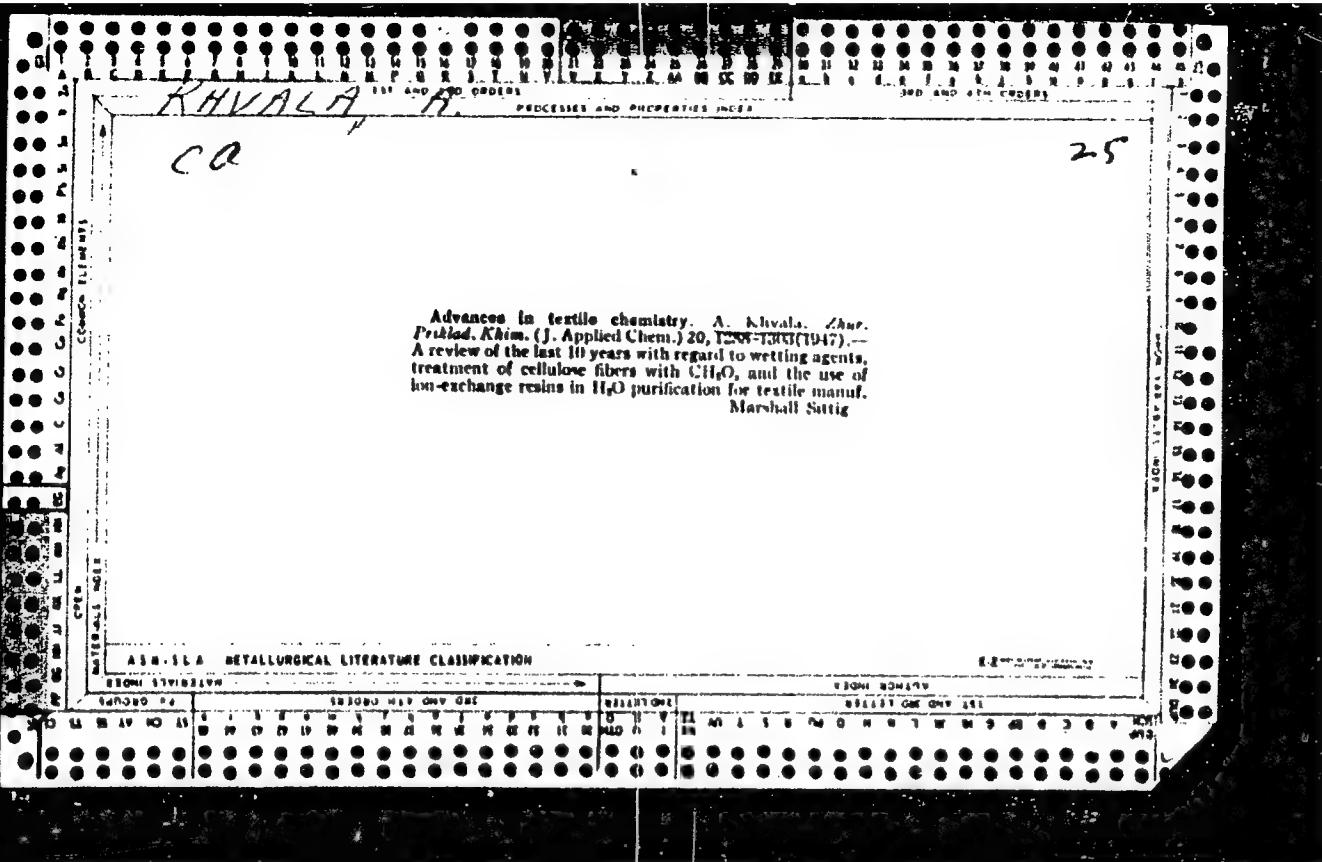
(Motor vehicles—Transmission devices) (Gearing)

(MIRA 16:4)

KHVAL' P.A.

KHVAL', P.A.

Means of communication and signalling at the Vorovskoi factory.
Leg.prom. 17 no.9:46-48 S '57. (MIMA 10:12)
(Odessa--Clothing industry) (Electric instruments)



KHVALENOV, N.; SHAMSOV, V.

Toolmakers' needs. Sov.profsoiuzy 6 no.18:22-24 D '58.

(MIRA 12:2)

I. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora Moskovskogo instrumental'nogo zavoda (for Khvalenov). 2. Predsedatel' zavkoma Moskovskogo instrumental'nogo zavoda (for Shamsov).
(Moscow--Metal-cutting tools)

NOVIKOV, B.P.; KHVALENSKAYA, O.B.; IUTSENKO, L.A.; KOCHEROV, I.V.

Experience in the control of erytroleukemia in a meat combine. Zbir. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no. 12:110-112 D 1964.

1. Ivanovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(MIRA 18:3)

22(1)

SOV/27-59-4-19/28

AUTHORS: Kartashev, G., School Director; Khvalenskiy, V., Educator

TITLE: The Results are Evident

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tehnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1959, Nr 4,
p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Both the staff and the students of the Trade School Nr 6,
Ivanovo, have now introduced self-service into their school
on a broader scale. The author gives particulars on it,
pointing out that it resulted in raising discipline and
improving the students' learning progress.

ASSOCIATION: Remeslennoye uchilishche Nr 6 (Trade School Nr 6), Ivanovo
Card 1/1

KHVALEV, I.Ye.

Automatic photoelectron device for the control of the external
lighting of open-pit mines. Gor. zhur. no.12:64 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Glavnny elektrik Magnitogorskogo rudnika.
(Mine lighting) (Automatic control)

KHVALEV, I.Ye.

Constructional shortcomings of type KPDN-MP and series DP
d.c. motors. Prom.energ. 15 no.3:57-58 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Electric motors)

KHVALEV, I.Y.

Photoelectric automatic device for the control of outdoor
lighting. Prom. energ. 16 no.4:8-9 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric lighting) (Automatic control)

KHVALEV, I.Ye.

Automatic control of artesian pumps. Gor. zhur. no.1:72 Ja '62.
1. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika Magnitogorskogo rudnika po
elektrooborudovaniyu.
(Magnitogorsk region—Mine drainage)
(Pumping machinery) (Automatic control)

(MIRA 15:7)

БЛЮШАНСКИЙ, Ю.М.; ЛЯПОН, О.А.; ФЕДЕРМЕССЕР, К.М.; ХВАЛИБОВ, Я.В.

Analgesic anesthesia with nitrous oxide in minor gynecological operations. Sov.med. 26 no.1:116-120 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz 52-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach P.Ye.Petrushko)
i rodil'nogo doma No. 26 (glavnnyy vrach - kand.med. nauk
Yu.M.Bloshanskiy), Moskva.
(GYNECOLOGY) (NITROUS OXIDE)

VISHNEVAKAYA, S.M.; SHEVCHUK, M.K.; KRAMARENKO, D.P.; KHVALIBOVA, E.I.;
MUKVOZ, L.G.; GUREVICH, Ye.P.; KOHNIYENKO, Ye.I.; POTEYeva, N.A.;
PISARENKO, Ye.I.; LOY, D.D.; KORABLEV, N.G.; GELLER, I.Yu.

Epidemiology and prevention of helminth infections in the zone
affected by the construction of Kakhovska reservoir and hydro-
electric station and the Upper-Ingulets Canal. Med.paraz. i paraz.
bol. 25 no.2:121-127 Ap-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy
parazitologii imeni prof. V.Ya.Rubashkina Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR (dir. instituta I.A.Demchenko, zav.
otdeleniyem - prof. Ye.S.Shul'man) i Dnepropetrovskoy Zaporoshskoy,
Khersonskoy, Nikolayevskoy oblastnykh sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh
stantsiy.

(HELMINT INFECTIONS, prev. and control
in Russia, eff. of reservoir & canal constructions)

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology--Medicinal Plants V-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol, No 23, 1958, 107344

Author : Khvalibova, S. B.

Inst : Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute. Chair of Pharmacology.

Title : Pharmacological Properties of the Preparations of Chenopodium Botrys L.

Orig Pub: Tr. Alma-Atinsk. zoovet. in-ta, 1957, 10, 429-444

Abstract: The general action and toxicity of the preparations of Chenopodium botrys L. (CB) (decoctions, infusions, tinctures), as well as their effect upon the cardiovascular system and smooth musculature, was studied. When introduced to frogs, rabbits, and sheep, CB is little toxic. The blood pressure in dogs under narcosis in intravenous administration

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KHVALIBOVA, T. A. BOVAT, Ye. K.

VISHNEVSKAYA, S.M.; UDOVICHENKO, G.S.; BIRYUKOVA, K.V.; GERGIL'SKIY, V.L.; MUKVOZ, L.G.; RUBNITSKAYA, N.E.; KORNIYENKO, Ye.I.; GUREVICH, Ye.N.; PISARENKO, Ye.I.; GELLER, I.Yu.; LOI, T.D.; SHEVCHUK, M.K.; KHVALIBOVA, Ye.K.

Epidemiology and prevention of helminth infections in the region of construction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric project and the South Ukrainian Canal. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.3:244-248 Jl-S '54.

(MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni prof. Rubashkina (dir. instituta I.A.Demchenko, zav. otdelom prof. Ye.S. Shul'man), iz epidemiologicheskogo otdela Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (dir. instituta S.N.Terekhov, zav. otdelom otsent Yu.Ye.Birkovskiy), iz kafedry biologii i parazitologii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy dotsent V.L. Gerbil'skiy), iz Zaporoshskoy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav. stantsiyey I.P.Agafonov), iz Dnepropetrovskoy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav. stantsiyey M.K.Shevchuk, iz Nikolayevskoy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav. stantsiyey S.I.Ganyuni).

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, prevention and control,
Russia, on construction of waterways)

KHVALIBURG

POLAND / Chemical Technology: Elements, Oxides,
Minerals, Acid Anhydrides, Bases, Salts. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 40181.

Author : Khvaliburg.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Thermal Problems of Calcining Pyrite in Pseudo-Liquid State in Furnaces.

Orig Pub: Przem. Chem. 1957, No 6, 319-324.

Abstract: No abstract.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722420019-4

KHVALIN, N.

~~Storage of fruit and vegetables in the Chinese People's Republic.~~
Sov. tom. no. 7:52-54 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(China--Farm produce--Storage)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722420019-4"

AUTHORS: Tumanov, I. I., Corresponding Member SOV/20-127-6-44/51
AS USSR, Krasavtsev, O. A., Khvalin, N.N.

TITLE: An Increase in Frost Resistance to -253° Attained in Birch and Black Currant by the Hardening Method

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1301 - 1303 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of plant hardening could be continued (Ref 1) by the putting into operation of the Stantsiya iskusstvennogo klimata (Station of Artificial Climate) of the Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev). As by stepwise cooling the frost resistance of birch branches was increased to -195° (Ref 2), the authors were faced with the task of producing, by an improved method, plants which do not freeze at even lower temperatures. The Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems of the AS USSR) made possible the freezing of branch bundles of some wood plants in liquid hydrogen. The cut-off branches were wrapped in cellophane and placed in refrigerators at -5° . For birch, the temperature was lowered every 24 hours by 5° so that it attained -60° on the

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An Increase in Frost Resistance to -253° Attained
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11th day. After this hardening process, the bundles were quickly immersed into liquid nitrogen, and left there for 48 hours. Currant was hardened for up to 6 days. From the liquid nitrogen, the branches were transferred to liquid hydrogen where they remained for 2 hours to be transferred subsequently to liquid nitrogen again. The latter was slowly vaporized within 6 days. Thus, the branches were slowly brought up to higher temperatures and finally placed into a greenhouse for budding. After the cooling in liquid hydrogen, all buds of the *Betula verrucosa* developed, also the male and female inflorescences lived on (Fig 1). The branches frozen at -253° were not at all different from the control. The pollen of the "liquid hydrogen" variant germinated in a drop of 5% glucose solution at $+25^{\circ}$ within 2 hours to about 30% (Fig 2) as in the control. The birch branches, however, which were not hardened in the laboratory, were completely frozen at -40° . Similar results were obtained by experiments with 2 species of black currant (Fig 3). The branches frozen at -253° remained only slightly behind in growth. There is reason to assume that the said plants can also be cooled down to the absolute zero without taking harm

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(Ref 3). In another paper (Ref 4), the authors published the results concerning the reason why the branches of wood plants can stand such a low cooling. The plants attained their resistance to frost due to the protection from ice formation in the cells. The ice is formed in the intercellular spaces only. Without hardening the water has not sufficient time to flow into these spaces. The hardening capacity originates in the plants only after they have come into the resting period. P. L. Kapitsa, Academician, facilitated the work with liquid hydrogen; S. A. Borovik-Romanov assisted at the experiments. There are 3 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1959

Card 3/3

TUMANOV, I.I.; ISAKOV, N.A.; KHVALIN, N.N.

Field installation for determining the frost resistance of plants.
Vest.AN SSSR 32 no.7:69-72 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Tumanov).
(Plants--Frost resistance)

KHVALINA, N. Ya.

Botany - Study and Teaching

Studying the subject "Michurin teachings on the species and the origin of species.
Est. v shkole No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KHVALINA, N. YA.

15-57-1-197

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 28 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chiguryayeva, A. A., Khvalina, N. Ya.

TITLE: Character of Vegetation in the Stalingrad Region
During the Middle Paleolithic Epoch (O kharaktere
rastitel'nosti rayona Stalingrada v epokhu srednego
paleolita)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. yezhegodnik za 1954 g. Saratovsk. un-t,
Saratov, 1955, pp 269-273

ABSTRACT: The following picture of the flora was established
from the investigation of spores and pollens in the
deposits at the site of the oldest habitat (Middle
Paleolithic) of ancient man in Lower Privolzh'ye (Volga
region). The composition of grass pollen present in
the upper part of the Kazarskoye stage indicates that

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15-57-1-197

Character of Vegetation (Cont.)

the wormwood and goosefoot groups were present here. Evergreen forests were less significant and grew only along river valleys. The relative proportions of the treeless and the forested areas changed during this period in response to the transgressions and regressions of the Khazarskoye Sea. The presence of grassy areas agrees with the indication of the fossil fauna (mammoths and rhinoceri). Goosefoot, wormwood and ephedra also predominate in the spore-pollen complexes of the Khvalynskiy deposits. Consequently the treeless areas predominated also at this period. Fir pollen disappears here, which fact may be indicative of a dryer climate than that of the upper Khazarskiy time. This article contains one table.

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N. Ya. K.

KHVALINA, N. Ya.

Vegetation of the Sakmara River basin in the second half of
Upper Pleistocene. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:
122-126 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy morfologii i sistematiki rasteniy
Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.G. Cherny-
shevskogo.

L 52125-65 EBT(3)/BPA(2)-7/BPA(3)-2/EPF(5) EBT(m)/T Po-4/Po-4/Pl-7/PoB-10 RR

ACCESSION NR: AF5015279

UR/0286/65/000/009/0064/0064
678.643.647'2'0.044.023 67

AUTHOR: Freikova, A. G.; Slobodkina, V. I.; Il'ina, O. M.; Kuznetsov, A. I.

TITLE: Preparative method for an electrical insulation impregnating compound.
Class 39, No. 170649

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretenij i tovarknykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 64

TOPIC TAGS: electrical insulation, impregnating compound, epoxy resin

ABSTRACT: An Author's Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for an electrical-insulation impregnating compound, involving the mixing of epoxy resin, endic anhydride [sic], polyester acrylate (e.g., MEF-95r, TCM-3) and a radical polymerization initiator. To obtain a low-viscosity compound which is stable at ordinary temperatures, the epoxy resin is partly precurved with the endic anhydride with heating. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy ordena Lenina elekrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina (All-Union Order of Lenin Electrical Engineering Institute)

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